# WASHINGTON

Interview of the New Haytien Representative with Secretary Fish.

United States Protectorate Over St. Domingo.

New Postal Convention with Italy.

Debate in the Senate Over Removal of Disabilities.

SENATOR SUMNER'S TEST OF LOYALTY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1870. Interview of the Haytien Representative with Speretary Fish-Amienble Relations with the United States Retained-No Interference with Affairs in St. Domingo-The Haytier

Navy Disbanded. Mr. Arthur Folsom, the Consul (not Minister) for the provisional government of Hayti at New York, has gone from here to his post. He with hr. Delmonte was deputed by the Saget government to make known to the government of the United States the change of government and restoration of peace in Haytı, and to acquaint Mr. Fish of the desire of the provisional government to continue to be on friendly terms with the United States. Mr. Fish said to them that he was happy to receive the deputation and to learn that such were the sentiments of the government which they represented but he desired to be informed upon a subject upon which he had received official information, relative to the fitting out of war steamers by their govern ment, which he had been assured was intended for the purpose of aiding the Cabral party in their designs against President Baez, of St. Do-mingo, although he trusted that he had been misinformed, as he had notified their authorities of the protectorate assumed by the United States over the government of President Baez. Mr. Poisom said that he was glad to have it in his power to assure Mr. Fish that the report was wholly untrue, and that his government had no intention of arming vessels for any purpose whatever; on the contrary, they were laving up all their ships and had paid off and discharged their crews before he left Port au Prince, and he further assured Mr. Fish that now that Salnave, the great obstacle to their peace, had been removed, they did not intend to aid Cabral in any manner. Mr. Fish expressed his pleasure at hearing this statement, and the deputation withdrew. Mr. Folsom says that it is the intention of his government to provide suitable civil position for the officers of the late revolutionary army who distinguished themselves in the recent struggles and that the feeling of the people is strongly in op position to any measures which might produc either internal or external difficulties.

Report of General Sickles' Nomination. Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs have agreed to report favorably on the nomination of General Sickles as Minister to Spain. Wholesale Removal of Disabilities.

The Reconstruction Committee reported a bill to day relieving some 3,000 ex-rebels from their political disabilities. Each petition was accompanied with recommendations and no name was placed in the bill except such as were recommended by responsible persons known to the committee The committee is preparing a general bill for the re moval of political disabilities, which, if passed, will dispense with the necessity of persons coming to Congress to be relieved. It provides that person desiring to be relieved from their political disabilities shall file a petition with the Judge of the United States District Court for the district in which the person lives. The application is to be advertised for thirty days in the newspapers, and if no objections are made at the end of that time the relief is to be granted. If there are objections the case is to be argued before the Judge, and if sustained the person cannot be relieved. Parties who have been members or the federal Congress or who were in the army or navy and subsequently went into the rebel-

the Committee on Elections, proposing the selection of jurors from members of the House to try con tested cases, the latter are for the present held in abeyance.

Funds-Proposed Discontinuance of the Congressional Globe.

Among the proposed economic measures of Con gress is the discontinuance of the Congressional Globe. In a discussion in the House to-day the subject was referred to incidentally, and several promi nent members gave it as their opinion that the Globe is a useless and expensive institution, which can be dispensed with. The fact was stated that two-thirds of all the speeches printed in the Globe are never delivered in the House. Members are in the habit of writing, or having written, dull, stupid essays and having them printed at the expense the government under the "leave to print" process. Nobody reads these productions except the person who writes them and a few admiring and too partial friends. General Garfield thought private enterprise would supply all that is of interest or that the people care have about the proceedings of Congress, if the Globe was abolished. There are a large number of the ablest and most thoughtful members of Congress who share in the views of General Garfield as regard the Globe, and it may be that the angual appropria tion of several hundred thousand dollars for tha publication will be left out of the appropriation bill

this year. The Northern Pacific Railroad.

The Pacific Rairroad Committee of the House ha agreed to report a bill authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to Issue bonds and borrow money upon its franchise and property, so as t complete the road. The location of the western end of the road is to be at a point on the Columbia river, instead of Puget sound.

Instead of Puget sound.

A Big Railroad Swindle in Florida.

The carpet-bag legislators of Florida have just passed a bill to aid a railroad in that State in the shape of an eight per cent State bond to the amount of about five millions of dollars. Nearly all the bonds are to be delivered before any expenditures are made on the road in the way of constructing it. It is stated that the parties having this railroad project in charge obtained in the same manner some six million dollars in bonds from the State of North Carolina, with the promise that they would build a road in that State, but thus far the promise has not been redeemed.

Nominations Sent to the Senate.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:—John A. Sutter, Jr., to be United States Consul at Acapulco, Mexico; William H. Heise, Collector of Customs at Newburyport, Mass.; Charles D. Howard, Surveyor of Customs at Salem, Mass.; Silas Reed, of Missouri, Surveyor General of Wyoming Territory; Frank Wolcott, of Kentucky, Receiver of Public Moneys in Wyoming Territory; Charles C. Growe, of Alabama, Register of the Land Omee in Wyoming Territory; William H. The Consul States of the Land Omee in Wyoming Territory; William Based.

A Big Railroad in the sale just and make it with the mass rapidly approach in which the time was rapidly approach the subject must be had, not only upon considerations of policy, but to remedy a practice, which had grown up, of tenedy a practice, which had grown up, of tenedy a practice, which had grown up, of the them which which and not only upon considerations of Policy, but to remedy a practice, which had grown up, of tenedy a practice, which had grown up, of tenedy a practice, which had grown up, of tenedy a practice, which make great the same ment of tenedy a practice, which and one obtained in the same munter of tenedy a practice, which make great to emisty a practice, which not opplications of topplications of the medy a practice, which not opplication on the sale prosting upon members of Congress false re Territory; Charles C. Crowe, of Alabama, Register of the Land Office in Wyoming Territory; William

H. Hyatt, of Louisiana, Receiver of Public Moneys in New Orleans, La.; Samuel R. Franklin, to take his original position as commander in the navy. Nominations Confirmed. The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations:-Charles N. Whidden and William H. Sargent as Collectors of Customs for the districts respectively of Passamaquoddy and Cas-

Strong and Bradley, as Associate Justices of the

Supreme Court, to the Committee on the Judiciary. Postal Convention with Italy. An additional postal convention has been con-luded between the United States and Italy, re-ncing the rate of international letter postage on

letters exchanged in closed mails, via England, from fifteen to ten cents per single rate of fifteen grammes (half ounse), prepayment optional, to take effect February 16, 1870. The rates of postage, consistions of payment, &c., on newspapers, book packets and samples of merchandine remain unchanged. Post-masters will levy and collect postage accordingly on and after February 1, 1870. By order of the Post-master General. JOSEPH H. BLACKFAIR, Superintendent Foreign Mails.

Claims for Arrears of Pensions.

The Secretary of the Interior has recently made the following decisions:—

The Secretary of the Interior has recently made the following decisions:—

Where an invalid pensioner has died without fling any ciaim for arrears the right thereto dees with him. Where a pensioner dropped from the rolls under the act of February 4, 1862, has died without applying for restoration to said roll no claim for arrears since the date the pensioner's name was dropped from the rolls can be entertained.

Cotton Cases Refere the Supreme Court.

A number of Treasury cotton cases from the Court
of Claims were taken up for argument in the Supreme Court to-day. The cases were brought under the Captured and Abandoned Property act of 1863, and involve various questions of fact, besides the question of the date of the close of the rebellion.

Work on the Potemac Railroad.

Active preparations will soon be commenced on the Potemac Railroad, extending from Fredericksburg to Alexandria, Va. It is the intention of the company to commence the construction of the road at the earliest practicable moment. Colonel Carter M. Braxton has been invited to accept the position of Chief Engineer, to prepare the line for the con-

#### FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1870. THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT. The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate relutions of the Iowa Legislature ratifying the fifteenth amendment.

FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS. Mr. SUMNER. (rep.) of Mass., presented resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts relating to the French spoilation claims. Laid on the table.

French spoilation claims. Laid on the table.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS REPORTED.

Mr. SURNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to provide for the appointment of a Solicitor of the Department of State, and for additional clerks in the department. Also, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, a bill to repeal the charter of the Medical Association of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Onio, from the Finance Committee, reported a resonation requesting the President, if not incompanible with the public interests, to institute correspondence with Great Britain and other foreign Powers with a view to promote the adoption, by the legislatures of the inversident, and that fuch correspondence be submitted to Columbias. Adopted.

Mr. Morrille, (rep.) of Vt., from the Finance Committee, reported lavorable a bill for the replief of second

Congress. Adopted.
Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Vt., from the Finance Committee, reported invorably a bill for the relief of the owners of the brig Ocean Bulle. Passed.

Mr. Tretos, (rep.) of Meb., in reduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Dacottsh Territory to lowe. Referred.

Mr. Ranser, (rep.) of Minn., introduced a bill authorizing the Northern Pacific Kallroad to issue bonds for the construction of their road, and secure the same by morrage. Referred.

Mr. Argort (rep., of N. e. Offered a resolution.

bonds for the construction of their road, and secure the same by mortgage. Heferred.

Mr. Arsorr, (rep., of N. C., offered a resolution calling upon the President for information as to now much of the appropriations heresofore made, amounting to one number of the department as to now much of the appropriations heresofore made, amounting to one number of the masses of the control of Claims, has been expended; to whom, and what services have been rendered by the cierks in the Treasury Department and other persons. Agreed to,

Mr. Thurman, (dell.) of Onio, onered a resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to report whether the act of Congress of 1822 prescribing an oath of office is now in force. Adopted.

Mr. Edmunds, (rep.) of Vt., officered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling upon the Postmasser General for information as to the number and cost of blank petutons, if any, for the aboltion of the franking privilege, sent from the Post Office Department amee September I, 1830, the number and cost of circulars on the subject, out of what funds payable and the quantity of franked matter sent and received by the Postmaster General during January, 1870, with an analysis showing the quantity referable to each department and to the two houses of Congress, and also now many persons in each department are entitled to frank mail matter.

Mr. Bayards (dem.) of Del., resolution calling for information of a situate called up and passed.

Mr. Drake, (rep.) of Mo., called up the resolution to amend the rules of the Senate so as to provide

passed.

Mr. Drake, (rep.) of Mo., called up the resolution to amend the rules of the Senate so as to provide that nereafter Indian treaties shall be considered in open session. The resolution was so amended as not to apply to treaties transmitted by the President for confidential consideration and

not to apply to treaties transmitted by the President for confidential consideration, and agreed to.

Bills Passer.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass. the West Point Appropriation bill and the bill setting aparts portion of the Fort Shelling Military Reservation for a permanent military post, and in the settlement of

On motion of Mr. Kellogg, (rep.) of La, the but to relieve all persons manuel therein from Fegal and control disabilities imposed by the fourteenth

to relieve all persons named therein from fegal and political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States was taken up. The oill contains a large number of names of persons in the lately rebellious States. Various amendments meeting additional names were agreed to.

Mr. Fowler, (rep.) of Tenn., referring to a previous statement of Mr. Edmunds that ten indictinents were still pending against one of the persons named from remnesses, said that nearly all the names from that State were those of persons whose nign moral character was personally known to him. Ar. Edmunds gave the name of the person to whom he had referred and stated his authority for the statement to be a responsible member of the House. The name occurred, however, in the list of Virginia names, add not among those from Tennessee, and the party himself strenuously denied the truth of the allegations upon winch ine indictional to the property of the statement of the party himself strenuously denied the truth of the allegations upon winch ine indictional the property of the statement of the party himself strenuously denied the truth of the allegations upon winch ine indictional the property of the statement of the party himself strenuously denied the truth of the allegations upon winch ine indictional truth of the allegations upon winch in the indictional truth of the allegations upon winch in emidlicing the property of the property of the party himself strenuously denied the truth of the allegations upon winch in emidlicing the property of the property of the party himself strenuously denied the truth of the allegations upon winch in emidlicing the property of the property of

the truth of the allegations upon which the indictments were framed.

Mr. Boreman, (rep.) of W. Va., expressed confidence in the personal high standing of the party, remarking that he was a republican and had been the candidate of his party for the Legislature.

Mr. Saulsgurs, (dem.) of Del., said that a man who became a republican and gave evidence of the soundness of his conversion by becoming a candidate of that party for order had doubtless furnished the Senate with sufficient reasons for a manual of case of that party for office had doubtiess furnished the Senate with sunfocat reasons for a removal of his disabilities. He suggested that upon these evidences being forthcoming it would be consistent to remove the disabilities of Jefferson Davis, the former friend and associate of some of the Senators.

Mr. Robertson, (rep.) of S. C., remarked that out of a large number of names from South Carolina there were only five persons claiming to be republicable.

Mr. Stewart, (rep.) of Nev., moved to amend by inserting the following as an additional section:—

That all persons now disqualified to hold office by the third

Inserting the following as an additional section:—

That all persons now disqualified to hold office by the third section of the fouriesth article of the amendment to the constitution of the United States, except members of Congress, Judges of the United States cours and all officers of the army and may who afterwards participated in the receiving the relieved from such disabilities upon filling an application for such relief in any circuit or district court of the United States; this section to take effect from and after the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution and the proclamation thereof by the proper department.

Mir. DAVIS, (dem.) of Ky., said he honored the Senator for the magnanimity and fiberality that had induced him to offer the amendment; but he appealed to him not to press it now, but to offer its separately, as its effect would be to jeopardize the measure.

Mr. Stewart said the time was rapidly approach.

Mr. STEWART said the time was rapidly approach

The amendment being agreed to the bill was passed.

THE CENSUS BILL.

The Census bill was then taken up, and Mr. Sunner continued his argument in advocacy of the House bill. He claimed that the cost of an improved census, such as the country required, was not a sufficient around of objection, inasmuch as if, taking it under the law of 1850, the census would in the end require a similar amount of expenditure, various amendments of the old law being indispensable in the matter of compensation. The limitation of prices, which were sufficient in 1850, were totally inadequate in 1870, and that at the rate of one dollar and eighty-nine cents per day, which was the average pay of an chumerator under the old law, it would be impossible for the government to secure the services of competent persons. He proceeded to show that the machinery of the old law was madequate and would not do the work now required; that the schedules prepared in 1850 would not accommodate the returns from our present greatly increased manufacturing industries and mining interests, and that provision might be made for some

inquiry concerning the social and sanitary condition of this great republic.

Mr. Morrill. of Vt., moved to amend by providing that the census shall embrace additional statistics upon the subjects of petroleum, molasses, grape wine, cocoon silt, wares of lauor, telegraphs, railroads, fisheries and timber lands.

At quarter past four the Benate voted to go into executive session, prior to which

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Me., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, with amendments, the House bill to supply the deficiencies in the naval appropriations by increasing the appropriation for the Bureau of Steam Engineering from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, and the appropriation for the Hureau of Construction and Repair from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.

Mr. CONELING. (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Commerce, reported, with amendments, a bill to prevent encroachments upon the harbors of the United States.

Upon the expiration of the executive session the Senate adjourned.

#### WOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1870. CONTESTED ELECTION CASE. Mr. PAINE, (rep.) of Wis., chairman of the Committee on Elections, gave notice that he would at some future day offer the following resolution, which

mittee on Elections, gave notice that he would at some future day offer the following resolution, which was ordered to be printed:—

Resolved, That the following be adopted as a rule of the House:—A special committee on elections shall be chosen in each contented case, as follows:—The Speaker shall designate a day for the choice of such a committee, and shall give the House at least five days notice the teof. At tan o'clock in the foremoon of the day so designated the standing Committee on Elections shall meet publicly in the hall of the House of Representatives and shall prapare a list of the names of Representatives holding uncontested seats in the House, excepting such as shall not have answered to their names during the present session of Congress; and excepting sho much as shall have been already designated as members of two special gammittees of estate during the current term of Congress. The committee shall then enclose in a box all the names on such ist, and, after the same shall have been throughly intermingled; shall came twenty-one to be drawn out singly and fred alond, and, unless objected to, recorded. Eliber party may object to any of the names of stawn and the same shall be refected, and other names in the like manner drawn in lieu intereor, subject also to objection and rejection, until the names drawn at the same shall be refected, and other names in the like manner of drawn in lieu intereor, subject also to objection and rejection, until the names drawn at the other than or added to the number of manner remaining in the box, to precisely isomity-one. The tirenty-one names so obtained having been recorded, the parties shall, in the alphabetical order of necessity isomity-one. The tirenty-one names so obtained having been recorded, the parties shall be stricken therefrom; and the Region of the standing Committee on Elections to far as the same shall be applicable thereto. The final decision of a majority of the wise special committee so chosen asail be reported to the House on those by the stand

It be the rule of the House of Representatives of any future Congress unless expressly adopted by such House.

Objection having been made by Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., the Speaker decided that notice had not been given under the rule.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. HAFLIN, (rep.) of N. Y., deciaring the publication in the Globe of the printed petitions against the franking privilege, as issued under the direction of the Postmaster General, to be a wasteril expenditure of publications, came up as the first business in order. Mr. LAFLIN addressed the House in Thinhamation and advocacy of it. He denied that his proposition interfered in any way win the right of petition. In fact, so jesious was he of that right that he made his resolution apply by description to those printed petitions got up by the Postmasser General. He had noticed in the Globe report of lass Thursday's proceedings that there were nearly four columns of these notices of petitions, which he calculated cost from ninety to one hundred dollars per day, and if they are to be continued will cost from \$10,000 to \$15,000 for the session.

Mr. LOGAN. (rep.) of Ill., opposed the resolution,

for the session.

Mr. Logas, (rep.) of Ill., opposed the resolution, taking the ground that notices of positions must either be read in the floure or published in the proceedings, so as to notify Congress of the wishes of the neonle

ceedings, so as to notify Congress of the wishes of the people.

Mr. Allison, (rep.) of Iowa, also opposed it, contending that the right of petition was a sacred right and one which in no manner should be abridged. If they wore to undertake to say what should or should not be published in the Globe they would have to establish a censorship through a committee.

Mr. Van Tream, (dem.) of Ohio, moved, as an amendment to the resolution, that as an additional measure of economy the reports of speeches for and against the resolution be omitted from the proceedings in the Globe. (Laughter.)

Mr. Frentis, (rep.) of N. Y., inquired of Mr. Latin Globe.

Mr. LAFLIN stated that he had calculated the cost of last Friday's issue of the Globe from \$1,200 to \$1,300.

\$1,300, Mr. DAVIS. (rep.) of N. Y., inquired what the Globe

Mr. Davis, (rep.) of N. Y., inquired what the Globe was good for, after being published?

Mr. Laflin preferred to leave the answer to that question to the good sense of the House.

Mr. Davis suggested an amendment to abolish the Congressional Globe.

Mr. Laflin reinsed to accept the amendment.

Mr. Gaffeld, (rep.) of Ohio, also desired to offer as an amendment a resolution declaring that it is a wastern! expenditure of the public money to continue the publication of the Congressional Globe, and directing the Committee on Fublic Printing to inquire fine the expediency of discontinuing its further publication.

Mr. Laflin regarded the proposition as an eminently proper one at the proper time, but he did not feel called upon to admit it in connection with his resolution.

esolution.
Mr. Gazrield did not offer his resolution as a

mere matter of sportlyeness, but because he believed it would be one of the most heattful and valuable lines of policy that the House could possibly pursue. It was evident that the franking privilege was to be mere matter of spordveness, but because he believed it would be one of the most heathful and vanishing in would be one of the first king privilege was to be abolished, thereby removing the reason for the circulation of such wast masses of public documents. Two things have tended to run legitimate debate in the flouse. One was the publication of the Gobe, contaming speeches never spoken, and the other was the establishment of the nour rule. Whatever good things might be embodied in the Gobe, they were enveloped in a vast mass of essays, written and delivered, or printed without being delivered, and were buried for evermore in dusty, out of the way places, never to be got at except by antiquarian researches. If members were to realize that what they uttered was to be tried by the supreme test of whether there was any market for it in the newspaper would the great saving of time and expense. He regarded his proposition as one which would not only promote genuine economy, but would make the sessions of Congress more business like, and give members such a status as they ought to have before the country.

Ar. Strong, (rep.) of Conn., opposed Mr. Lafin's resolution. Believing in the right of petition, he could not vote for anything that would seen to abridge that right. He had voted for the abolition of the franking privilege, not under compulsion, out freely and cheerfuily.

Mr. Congers, (rep.) of Mich., spoke in repudiation of the idea that the peutitions against the franking privilege were not the voluntary act of the people, but were dictated by the Postmaster General.

Mr. Congers, (dem.) of Ind., explained his opposition to the bill abolishing the franking privilege, as being prompted by the fact that he regarded the whole movement as one emanating from the Post Office Department and as being offensive and insulung and degrading to the dignity of the House, He regarded the franking privilege as one for the benefit, not of the people. Who supposed that its abolition would result benefit, not of the people when he

The Congress shall have power to issue United States notes and may make them a legal tender in payment of debts.

Mr. KNOTR, (dem.) of Ky., objected.

Mr. INGERSOLL gave notice that he would introduce it the first opportunity.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. McCarry, (rep.) of N. Y., rising to a personal explanation, sent to the Clerk's deak and nad read extracts from the New York Eventual Post, of February 2, imputing to him that he was a large shareholder in the Onondaga Sait Company; that that company had sent him to Congress from the Syracuse district; that in order that he might better watch over its interests he was placed on the Committee of Ways and Means; that he had done his work successuily; that his vote had saved sait from interference, and that he had aided all monopolies that were threatened. He declared the statements in the article untrue. He was not a large shareholder in that company, and was not a manufacturer of sait. The great profits of that company were made in 1882, 1863 and 1864, and were caused by the operations of the rebel privateers, the destruction of the Knawha sait works, and of a portion of the Onio sait works, and a profitable speculation in coal lands, on which the company had received a bonus of five hundred thousand dollars. For the lass three years the company had not paid or earned more than six per cent on the capital invested in the manufacture of sait. He had detended that interest because it was an interest of his district and was one of the flustries of the country. The Onondaga Sait Company had had no voice in his election. Its president, secretary, treasurer and a majority of its directors were rank, rabid democrata. It was not true that he was piaced on the Committee of Ways and Means through the influence of that company. He supposed that he was put on that company, the supposed that he was put on that committee as a counterpoise to his colleague, Mr. Brooks, whose sympathies were with the importing interest of the country, the profits of wind and low at rife therest

tained the tariff because it was the best tariff revenue the country had ever had, and the most judicious in its protection to the interests of the country.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

Mr. POINTER, (rep.) of Va., saked leave to offer a resolution as to the moompetency of John L. Marye, appointed Lieutenans Governor of Virginia, to hold office, but Mr. Brooks objected.

APROPRIATION FOR CHICAGO HARROR.

Mr. JUDD, (rep.) of Ill., introduced a bill making approprisatons for the enlargement of the harbor of Chicago, which was referred.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. CHORCHILL, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Elections, called up the report in the case of the Twenty-first Congressional district of Pennsylvania, with resolutions that Henry D. Foster is not entitled to the seat and that John Covode is. He proceeded to address the House in advocacy of the report.

Mr. RADDALL, (dem.) of Pa., took the floor to ad-

report.
Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., took the floor to address the House in favor of the claim of Mr. Poster, but yielded temporarily for other business, as tolows.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WHITTEMORE, (rep.) of S. C., from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill to remove poil tical dissbillites from certain persons and to absolve them from taking the test oath. Recommitted. On motion of Mr. Cook, (rep.) of Ill., the bill for the temporary relief of the poor and destitute people of the District of Columbia was taken from the Speaker's table, the House amendments insisted on and a consistence committee asked.

Mr. O'Neill. (rep.) of Pa., offered a resolution calling for information as to the navigable condition of the Savannan river between its mouth and Savannah the necessity and cost of its improvement, &c. Adopted.

of the Savannan river between its mouth and Savannah, the necessity and cost of its improvement, &c. Adopted.

Mr. Logan introduced a joint resolution for the payment to the family of the late Secretary of War, Mr. Rawlins, of one year's salary, less the amount paid to him as salary before his death. Passed.

Mr. STRICKLAND, (rep.) of Mich., introduced a bill for the improvement of the harbors of Ontonagon, Marquette and Eagle, Michigan. Referred.

Mr. PLAIT, (rep.) of Va., offered a resolution for the princing of additional copies of the agricultural report of 1858 for distribution to the delegations from Virginits, Texas and Mississippi. Referred to the Committee on Princing.

Mr. Wood, (dem.) of N. Y., Piesented a memorial of the Cigar Makers' Union, No. 15, of New York, asking rehef from unjust taxation.

THE FOSTERLCOVODE CONTESTED ELECTION CASE. The House then resumed the consideration of the Foster-Covode contested election case, While Mr. Randall was addressing the House he yielded the floor to

Randali was addressing the House he yielded the floor to Mr. PAINE, chairman of the Election Committee, who asked to be excused from further service on that committee, remarking that while his personal relations with all its members were pleasant there were such differences of opinion between some of them and himself on vital questions underlying their duty that he thought it best to be excused.

Mr. Randali estimed to yield the floor for that purpose, and hoped that the gentleman from Wisconsin would not be excused. That gentleman was doing much good there; although he was often overwhelmed, still he always meant right. If any act of his [Mr. Randali's] could prevent the gentleman being excused that act should be performed.

Without concluding his remarks, Mr. Randali yielded for a motion to adjourn, and the House, at quarier-past four o'clock, adjourned.

# MARRYING AND MATRIMONY.

Lecture by Rev. Dr. Dowling-Gratuitous Graduates.

the above subject at the Berean Baptist church corner of Bedford and Downing streets, by the Rev. Dr. Dowling, and, despite the inelement state of the weather, was well attended The lecturer said that a state of marriage was un doubtedly the best state for a man to find himself in, whether the man was old or young, and this could, of course, be applied to spinsters also Marrying, though generally known as "tying the knot," signified happiness and content ment unlimited, which, he was sorry to ad mit, was not always experienced by thos who entered the marriage state. Many spinsters who made endeavors to change their condition were perhaps atterly ingnorant of those qualities which make a good wife. A spinster should be able wore pantaloons. The ancients always required a housewife to know these practical arts, and also required them to eschew women's rights, as taught in the present day, and to give up the idea of wearing pantateons. This would, of course, be a deamblow to the hopes of the Sorosis in this city. No man ought to exist in a state of bachelorhood, as he considered if a sin and injustice to society. Many and many young men were throwing themselves away in the bachelor state, which was a thing to be deplored; but he must say that the young ladies were in lone sense responsible for this state of things. Some young men married for money, and he heard of an instance where a young man married a young woman, who might properly be termed Flora McFlimsey, for her clothes. When he had married ner he sold her clothes and then commenced life anew. That was not the right thing to do. Some bachelors remained so on the score of principle, and others because they could distance, days they cannot be come they could distance of the state they described they could distance where they had been a sold as they had a sold the could distance they have them. a housewife to know these practical arts, and also

kingdom of England. He would arrecate the essauisament of such a tax in lieu of the income tax.
(Laughter and applause.) All bachelors above thirty
should be compelled to marry or else contribute onefourth of their earnings to the support of needy
spinsters. (Laughter.) Just let them consider the
happiness experienced by a bachelor in his chamber
on such a cold night as the present. Look at his
rathful face and cold home.

His fire is out, and in shivering dread
the slips into the sheets on his lowly bed;
And be draws up his toes, encased in darr hose,
And buries his nose beneath the dark clothes,
Caughter.) Obedience to the husband on the part
of the wife was a virtue walch young ladies were
not willing to follow in the present day. This was
sometimes brought forward, as it was by a certain
descendant of Airics, as a reason for a divorce.
The negro came to him once and said that he and
his old woman could not get along—"she no obey,"
I told him that he had promised to take ner
for better and worse. The negro replied that she was
all worse and no better. The lecturer reviewed the
marriage customs and courtships of older times in
such a jocose and infinitable manner as to excite
roars of laughter.

The lecturer announced that he had provided a
limited supply of cartes de visue for distribution
among those ladies who had been married by
him, and beseched the choir of the church
to sing a song to enable him to get wind and distribut's hem. The choir having acceded to the request, the portly lecturer descended with some
difficulty from the rostrum, and wherever he recognized a bluehing bride who had been united
by nim his face was immediately wreathed in
smiles and he bestowed the novel present in such a
gallant and jocose manner as to excite the utmost
merriment.

# FINE ARTS.

Second Day's Sale of the Thompson Collection.

There was a very fair attendance of "lookers" and purchasers yesterday at the Leeds Art Gallery, at the sale of the Thompson collection of paintings, mostly, however, of the male gender, and apparently private individuals. A few dealers and connois

sours were noticed among them.

The sale opened at No. 242 of the catalogue, a pic ture of Lafayette and Madame Roland drawing a plan for the festival of the French Federation or 1791, which brought \$120. The picture was cer tainty very curious and one that would suit a coitainty very curlous and one that would suit a collector, and might have been painted from life, but the price was a good one. A genuine Bierstadt, a view in New Hampshire, sold for \$247, and one, "The Old Roadside Inn." by E. P. Williams, of London, sold for \$416. This picture was certainly one of the gems of the collection, and it was the highest price realized by yesterday's sale. A "Scene in waies," by Morvillier, sold for \$225. A picture of Sir Godfrey Kneller, by himself, \$70; a portrait of Madame Leontine Pougand, \$35; two studies of Tocks and woods in summer, by Shattuck, each \$31; a "Dead Christ and a Weeping Man," by Gasper de Crayer, \$112 50; a "Dutch Marine View," by Simon de Vigier, \$32 50; "Minerva Leading Herdiles from Pleasure," by Lemoire, \$42 50; a "Hoive Wise Choice, by Jouvenet, \$50; "A Horse Startled by Lighthing," by Morland, dated 1702, \$67 50; "Sappho," by Westall, \$52 50; a Flemish picture of "Sioneman's Wife, with Surroundings," by Honemans, \$35; "Dover Chifa," by Campbell, \$250; "A View of the White Mountains," by Foster, \$102 50; "Duck Shooting," Bierstadt, \$56; "A Cow House," by Bierstadt, \$100; "Jack Asking to Go Ashore," by Wight, \$50; two "Coast Scene of Normandy," by Habedy, each \$71; a "Landscape," by Ponssin, \$105; a view of Tivoli, by Van Bømmel, \$250; "a White Mountain Scene," by Spear, \$180; a "Sunset amid New England Scenery," \$200; the "Coantess de B.," by Dupont, \$87; a large picture entitled "Charity," by Bartonage, \$100; "Saint John," by Sirami, \$52.

A large number of minor pieces brought prices ranging from \$3 to \$50.

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF SENERAL WINDHAM, K. C. S. sector, and might have been painted from life, but

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF GENERAL WINDHAM, K. C. B.

The steamship San Jacinto, which arrived at this port last night from Savannah, brought the body of Lieutenaht General Windham, K. C. B., late commander of troops in British North America, in charge of Lady Windham. Sir Alexander McKenzie, Bart., Captain Hudson and Mr. Hare, who are en route to England to deposit the remains in the family resums place. The Marquis de Talleyrand was also a passenger on the San Jasunic.

## THE STORM.

The Change in the Weather-The Sleet, the Snow and the Slush-The Gale in This City, in Brooklyn and Along the Coast-Reports of Marine Disasters.

At last! Snow in bushelfuls: snow with rain and

sleet; snow amalgamated with metropolitan mud; snow underfoot and snow overhead; is abroad upon the streets, on the housetops, in the areas-scudding, flying, blinding and bewildering. Winter ass turned back on timidly approaching spring, and hose who pretended to miss the customary siush ping air of the last few days was premonitory of snow, and on yesterday morning the fast-falling flakes surprised the sleepy policemen on their posts. At four A. M. lightly it fell, whitening the flaggings glimmering in the silent streets. Then heavier and dirtier snow came down, yielded itself to the sweeping wind and penetrated every-where. When the morning—cold and chill—dawned streets and the air was still filled with snow. Dreary and wretched, the prospect for down town travellers the crossings, cars were "like angels visits, few and far between." and the troubles of pedestrians were great. Four horse teams endeavored to transport the business population from the ep town wards, but the progress was difficult and slow. Many and vexatious delays characterized the travel on all the city lines, and highly indignant were the travellers. Umbrellas were in great demand during the early part of the day, but those who relied upon them when the wind rose had no cause for self congratution. The storm was fickle and independent, blowing from all points of the compas, sometimes fitfully and again furiously and fresh. Business on Broadway was almost entirely suspended, the stores being deserted by customers. All who could stay within doors did so, and, basking over bright fires, rabbed their hands in cestatic enjoyment of the scene without. For in the minds of these, the happy few, were visions of reckless sleigh drives over crispy scow, the dingling of bells, the laughter of happy girls, the pleasure and excitement of the road

on a sleighing morning.

When the time pointed to the hour of noon the hopes of the sleighers and rose the anticipations of the shivering poor. Sleign bells may ring, bright storm settles down into an ordinary frost, but the wretchedness of the ill fed and til clad among us will not change with the weather. Their haples condition should be considered by the favored of fortune.

paries arising from the storm were the blowing down of sign boards and awnings, the smashing of window shutters, the splintering of trees and the disarrange ment of the local telegraph lines. To such an extent did the latter prevail 'that there was considerable rouble experienced in carrying on the usual tele graphic correspondence between the police officials At a late hour last night the ill weather had in ne wise abated, and promised to extend its unpleasant

#### THE STORM IN BROOKLYS.

The residents of Brooklyn opened their eyes to the act yesterday morning that they might yet experience a taste of winter. It stormed incessantly throughout the day and made pedestrianism anything but agreeable. The wind blew so strong that it was almost impossible for a person to carry at umbrella, and a number carried by ladies were turned inside out. The travel on the ear lines was impeded. The cars ran slow, and every one was filled to as utmost capacity.

### THE STORM ON THE SEA.

or Southern Steamers-The Storm Along the Const-Serious Collision Off Sandy Hook-"Boarded" and "Spoken" Vessels Driven to Sen-Disasters and Privations.

osom of the ocean prings tigings of severe trials by gradually worked its way up to this section, culminating in the terrific "northeaster" of yesterday. As there the wind and flood wrecked hoble vessels, snattered hulls, caused deaths after of peril and suffering and chronicied hairbreadth escapes, even when the grim monster was calling to sailors and passengers in exultsweeping crash of the boisterous visitant will bring to unwilling ears fresh terrors—at least the few arrivals from sea yesterday point to that unwished for result. Each brings the same, or a similar tale of heavy gales, cold and suffering, and escape to our ears, keeping all in painful suspenses in anucipa-tion of the unwelcome climax of disaster, the cuimination of all these horrors in a complete, fearful shipwreek, with great loss of life. How many anxinews from the vast waters. He who rules the wind and waves only knows, and it is needless to attempt to compute; but they are many, as are also the prayers that go up nightly that the next news from the sea and of the great continuous storm may not be worse than that we have had already.

SOUTHERN ARRIVALS.

Confirmatory of the terrible weather alona the oast south of Hatteras, and of the furious blasts that like demons sweep the coast, there arrived in port yesterday three steamships from New Orleans, and although they, because of their sea worthing and never tiring links of steal and arms of tron of their machinery, they were not driven ashore, nor their machinery, they were not driven ashore, nor
the lives of any of their crows lost, they report the
diangers of the trip constant and fearful. These
vessels are manned by old "salts" who never turn
away from threatening trouble, but yet their courage does not quite reach that point but that in such
times of peril they would rather be snugly esconced
in some land-locked harbor at anchor. These vessels are the
Victor. Gates, consigned to C. H. Mallory & Co.
Mariposa, Kemble, consigned to H. B. Cromwell
& Co.

Mariposa, Kembie, consigned to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Sherman, Quick, consigned to Frederick Baker.
On the 30th ult, they left the Crescent City within a few hours of each other and almost simultaneously encountered the storm on the 4th, 5th and 6th inst. Its approach was gradual, but when in all its fury it struck them the seas roiled in maddened rage and the wind blew a perfect hurricane. The engines were slowed, all sails receed, and in the instance of the Mariposa she was compelled to lie to during the period of fifty-one hours, that she might ride out the storm in safety, as it subsequently appeared the vials of its sweeping violence were concentrated upon her. Fortunately all escaped and arrived in port safely within a few hours of each other. Immediately following the subsiding of the gale the Sherman, on the 6th inst., in latitude 35 60, iongitude 75, just after daybreak, sighted the brig Mary Jane Williams, from the West Indies to Philadelphia, with her ensign union down. On approaching her she was found to have been drifted about by the bailling winds, and was out of provisions. These were at once given to the weary mariners, amid thanks and rejoicing. The Sherman also passed, in the same latitude, the Spanish frigate Leatad, from Havana for New York, lying to waiting for calmer weather.

Havana for New York, lying to, waiting for calmer weather.

OFF SANDY HOOK.

On swept the bitter winds from the Gulf and Southern coast, holding high revels with white-capped waves, sending the vessels it met soudding under bare poles, the music of the sea changing into the roar of thunder, until yesterday morning, when it broke into sweeping clouds of snow, so bimding that it partook of the nature of a dense fog bank. Along the Jersey coast, off the highlands and by Sandy Hook, the high rolling waves and the whisting hurricane prevented all outward-bound vessels from proceeding to sea, and the only ones that had the temerity to venture upon the broad expanse in the teeth of such an ordeal, returned quietly, two of them meeting with a sad inishap by a collision that, serious as it was, might have been worse—the re-enactment of another tragedy so often delineated where the ocean has been the theatre. How many vessels have then gone down in the storm and gloom with no record of their fate!

The British brig Ellen Miller, Captain Gove, bound for Sierra Leone, western const of Africa, and the British barkentine Emblyn, Captain Cottingham, hence to Queenstown for orders, left the port about the same time on Monday morning, the former putting to sea, but, meeting before light, and Captain Gove, not being able to find his way into port, dropped both anchors off the point of Sandy Hook, hoping before many hours to find a welcome pilot or a friendly tug to assist him. Soon after and about the time such assistance arrived in

the wrecking boat Rescue, the Emplyn, whose commanding officer had ventured further to sea, and meanwhile had also returned, came scudding down on the Miller, producing a terrific collision. With the howling tempest, the binding siect, and the gashing timbers, the scene was one of terror. Before they could be parted the Miller had her sides badly chafed, fore and main masts and jub boom carried away, and also losing both anchors and forty-live inthoms of chain. The Emblyn was badly damaged, was cut almost to the water's edge, making the occurrence starting. Such was the danger at one time that both vessels would go down beneath the bubbling cauldron that the boats were in readiness and the steamer Rescue standing by, rescuing ingel indeed. They were finally separated, the Miller coming to the city to repair damagras, while the Emolyn is now at all chert in the lower bay, awaiting an opportunity to do likewise.

"DRIVEN OFF,"

chor in the lower bay, awaiting an opportunity to do likewise.

"DRIVEN OFF."

The pilot boats Abram Leggett. No. 4, and James Avery. No. 9, which came from sex yesterday, report that they had boarded and spoken the following vessels, all of which, by the severity of the storm, have without doubt been driven to sea again, and may not be heard from for several days:—

On the 2d inst., in latitude 39, longitude 74, boarded the Swedish bark Umann, from Marseilles to New York.

On the 6th inst., latitude 39, longitude 73 55, boarded the North German bark Louisa Foil, from Taganrog, sea of Azoff, to New York.

On the 6th inst., latitude 39, longitude 73 50, spoke the brig Manson, from Guantanno, Cuba, to New York.

On the 6th inst., latitude 39, longitude 73 50, spoke the bark Griffin, from Laverpool to Philadelphia, lorty-five days out. (The above by the Leggett.)

The brig Ernestine, from Matanzas to Boston, spoken in latitude 40 15, longitude 73 35.

The brig Hattle Eaton, from Anguilla to Boston, spoken in latitude 40 15, longitude 73 35.

The brig Hattle Eaton, from Anguilla to Boston. (These by the Avery.)

All the European and other steamships advertised to sail yesterday, although they in some instances left their perths, anchored at Quarantine and in the lower bay for the atorm to subside. At a late bour last night over the broad expanse of river, bay and of Sandy Hook the weather was still thick, stormy and unwelcome, with the sea chopping and rolling as if possessed with a legion of demons.

#### THE STORM ELSEWHERE.

In Newark throughout the entire day and well into the night there was a continuous fall of snow. The horse cars ran, but only at long intervals, and it was with great difficulty that pedestrians could navigate through the streets. The snow was accompanied by a flerce wind, which occasioned considerable rattling of signs and scattering of chimney pots. The trains ran nearly on time.

The Storm Along the Hudson. POUGHKEEPSIR, Feb. 8, 1870. A violent northeast snow storm has prevailed all day, and as the night closes in increases in violence. the wind blowing a gale. The snow drifts heavily and the progress of trains on the Hudson River Rail-road is impeded. The snow is already nearly ten inches deep.

ALEANY, Feb. 8, 1870, Snow to the depth of six inches has fallen to-day,

The Storm South.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1870. The snow storm which commenced last night con-tinued till daylight. The ground is covered to the depth of about two inches.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8, 1870.

About three inches of snow fell before dayinght, since which time it has been raining. The streets are full of slush.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 8, 1870. It has been snowing all day and to-night quite se-PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 8, 1870.

A snow storm has prevailed all day and still con-

Boston, Feb. 8, 1870. A thick easterly snow storm has prevailed since ten o'clock this morning, and continues this evening.

Wordester, Mass., Feb. 8, 1870.

A terrific snow storm has brevailed nearly all day, accompanied by a high wind. All trains are behind time.

Concompanied by a high wind. All trains are behind time.

Concord, N. H., Feb. 8, 1870.

The trains are all delayed by the storm to-night, the northern downward express arriving an hour and three-quarters late. The show at White River Junction is four inches deep and at Danvil six inches. The Lawrence and Manchester train did not leave Lawrence. The Portsmouth, and the train by the way of Lowell arrived, together with two engines, at ten o'clock, an hour and three-quarters late. Prince Arthur and suite were on board. About a hundred and fifty people were at the depot eager to get a look at his lighness, who made no appearance, but was visible through the car windowns. The train passed on without delay.

The Late Storm on the North Carolina Coast-Particulars of the Loss by the Disastrous

Shipwrecks[From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, Feb. 6.]
As we saily conjectured the late storm off our coast has resulted in disastrous shipwrecks attended with great toss of the. Captain James if, Farrow, of the schooner Samuel C. Eborn, from Hyde county for this port, loaded with corn, arrived in the city yesterday, overland from Federal Point, and reported the wreck of four vessels upon the beach with of New Intel.

ported the wreck of local ported the wreck of local ported of New Inict.

Atom nine A. M. on Friday, the 4tb, during a ferriole gale from the northeast, Captain rarrow's schooner, the Samuel C. Eborn, was driven ashore schooner, the Samuel C. Eborn, was driven ashore schooner. About nine A. M. on Friday, the 4th, during a ferrible gale from the northeast, Captain rarrow's
schooner, the Samuel C. Eborn, was driven ashore
on the beach about four miles north of New Iniet.
About the same time the schooners Racer, Captain
Hatchell, and Ray, Captain Nelson, from Elizabeth City, loaded with corn, were also beached—
the Racer about half a mile and the Ray
about two mites north of the Eborn. Shortly
afterwards the schooner Eleanor T., from
Baltimore for this port, driven by the same
furious gale was blown upon the beach about half
a mile to the southward of the Fborn, and in a few
moments went to pieces. Five men were counted
upon her deck as the vessel was driven ashore, and
after the ship went to pieces were again seen manfully dinging to fragments of the wreck. It was a
fearful sight to witness these poor creatures tossed
about madly by the waves, and yet striving so manfully for life. Four of them had together secured
one fragment of the wreck and the fifth clung alone
to another portion. The crews of the three corn
vessels, who had safely landed, and the pilots and
wreckers who were attracted by the scene, lined the
beach with the hope that some of these unfortunate
sailors would be washed ashore, and that they could
then render some assistance. But, alas i they were
torn from the floating timbers by the wild, mad
waves before the very eyes of those upon the beach
and hid forever in the bring deep.

The Eleanor T. had on board a cargo of fertilizers
and was consigned to Messers. O. G. Parsley & Co. of
this city. There was no msurance upon the cargo.
The Eborn had as cargo about 900 bushels of corn,
the Racer about 1,000 bushels and the Ray about
1,200 bushels, all of which, we learn, were insured.
These three last named schooners he whigh and dry's
upon the beach, but it is thought that probably some
one or all of them may be gotten off. Mr. B. W.
Beery, of the wrecking itm of Beery Brothers, has
gone down to examine the position of the vessels
and see what can be done towards ge

The Storm in Havana-Two Spanish Vemels

HAVANA, Feb. 8, 1870. A severe storm from the north has prevailed since yesterday. The Spanish bark Paquita was lost off Guanabo Point, and the coaster Antonio was lost a few miles from this port.

# A NEWARK HEIRESS

Singular Story of Good Fortune-A Young Married Lady Left \$100,000 by Her Murdered Uncle in Germany.

An exemplification of the old proverb that "it is

etter to be born lucky than rich" has just come to light in Newark, N. J., in the person of a young married German lady, the wife of Mr. John M. Neiber, residing in Prince street, in the above city. According to re-hable authority, it appears she and her husband are natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. They have only peen in this country some eight or nine months and had just got married prior to leaving home. Twenty years ago an uncle of Mrs. Neiber, named Reisse, left Germany and started for California, where for a time dermany and started for California, where for a time he made slow progress in the road to wealth. With sturdy persistence he kept at the diggings, until at last the fickie goddess Dame Fortune smiled a most gracious smile, and in the twinking of an eye Mr. Reisse from being in a state of great need was the joyful possessor of a \$14,000 nugget. His luck had changed and in the course of a few years he was worth at least \$50,000. In the Golden State Mr. Reisse remained for a considerable iength of time, subsequently meeting many ups and gowns monetarily. He left there, however, quite weaking, came East and settled down into blissiul bachelorhood. In the meantime he had repeatedly written for his niece, but she deferred crossing the Atlantic until she had changed her name. At about the time she and her newly elected sposs arrived in New York the uncle was half way on his way back to Germany. He arrived in Bremen, where he was attacked by cuthroats and fataily stabled, so that he died in three days. It has since transpired that by the provisions of his will the bulk, of his property is bequeathed to his niece, who with her husband and legal adviser is now making preparations to start for Germany on an early day. The fortune left kirs, Neiber is said to be in excess of \$100,000. The foregoing statement is vouched for by several German residents of Newark of the highest respectability. If it be true, and there appears not the singhest doubt out that it is, one may welf exclaim that "truth is stranger than fiction." he made slow progress in the road to wealth. With